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71 Applicant: SONY CORPORATION  
7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome Shinagawa-ku  
Tokyo(JP)

72 Inventor: Matsuzawa, Nobuyuki  
c/o Sony Corporation 7-35 Kitashinagawa  
6-chome  
Shinagawa-ku Tokyo(JP)  
Inventor: Asai, Nobutoshi  
c/o Sony Corporation 7-35 Kitashinagawa  
6-chome  
Shinagawa-ku Tokyo(JP)  
Inventor: Tanura, Shinichiro  
c/o Sony Corporation 7-35 Kitashinagawa  
6-chome  
Shinagawa-ku Tokyo(JP)  
Inventor: Kishii, Noriyuki  
c/o Sony Corporation 7-35 Kitashinagawa  
6-chome  
Shinagawa-ku Tokyo(JP)  
Inventor: Arakawa, Seichi  
c/o Sony Corporation 7-35 Kitashinagawa  
6-chome  
Shinagawa-ku Tokyo(JP)

74 Representative: Patentanwälte TER MEER -  
MÜLLER - STEINMEISTER & PARTNER  
Mauerkircherstrasse 45  
D-8000 München 90(DE)

57 Optical recording medium.

27 An optical recording medium is disclosed, in which an optical recording layer (2) and a reflective layer (3) are formed on a transparent substrate. The recording layer (2) contains a first compound having absorption or a recording laser light having a predetermined wavelength, and a second compound having substantially no absorption for a laser light having the predetermined wavelength and decomposable upon heat generation by the laser light in the optical recording layer.

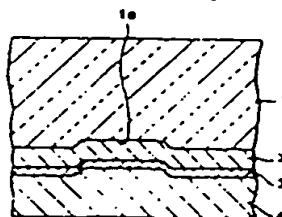


FIG. 1

## OPTICAL RECORDING MEDIUM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an optical data recording medium having an organic dye as the recording material and, more particularly to such a recording medium having an improved reflectivity.

5 Recently, studies have been conducted on the optical data recording system in the field of data recording. This optical data recording system has a number of advantages that recording and reproduction may be made in a contact-free mode, a recording density higher by more than one digit order as compared with the magnetic recording system may be achieved and that it may adapt itself to memories dedicated to reproduction, write once type memories or to rewritable type memories. Thus the optical data recording  
10 system is thought to be extensively employed not only in an industrial application but in consumer equipment of the system which enables a large capacity file to be realized at lower costs.

With the write once type memory, data may be recorded on and reproduced from the memory by the ultimate user. Since the data, once written, cannot be erased, this type of memory is mainly used as a file for long-term data storage. For recording, local irreversible physical changes of the recording layer, brought  
15 about by the absorption of the light energy by the recording material, followed by conversion of the absorbed energy into thermal energy, is utilized. These irreversible physical changes may be typified by changes in shape, caused by formation of pits, changes in surface properties and changes in crystal state of the recording layer.

The recording materials employed in the presently commercialized write once type optical data  
20 recording medium are mostly tellurium or tellurium alloys. However, organic dyes are recently attracting attention in place of these tellurium materials in view that economic profitability and mass-producibility of the recording medium may be improved additionally. The organic dyes are required to exhibit conspicuous absorption in the near-infrared region which is the wavelength region of the semiconductor laser employed for recording and reproduction. Up to now, methine-base dyes, benzenedithiol nickel complexes, metal  
25 porphyrin dyes or naphthoquinone dyes are known and used as the organic dyes.

In order for the desirable recording and/or reproducing characteristics to be achieved in the optical data recording medium, the following conditions need to be satisfied in connection with the physical properties of the recording materials. For achieving high recording sensitivity, it is necessary that the rate of light absorptivity be high, the thermal capacity and conductivity be low and that thermal changes for recording  
30 occur at lower temperatures. On the other hand, for achieving high reproduction sensitivity, it is necessary that changes in reflectivity before and after recording be high, the shape of the formed pits be smooth and that a lesser amount of noise be produced. Among the above desirable conditions, high absorptivity and high reflectivity are most fundamental as the optical properties.

However, the organic dyestuffs which have so far been known exhibit only low reflectivity of 30 to 40  
35 percent at most, when formed into a film, such that a sufficient reproduction sensitivity cannot be realized. When it is attempted to reproduce an optical data recording medium, formed of organic dyestuffs as the recording material, using a reproducing apparatus adapted for reproducing an optical disk comprised of a substrate having pits formed thereon and an aluminum reflective film formed on the substrate, or so-called compact disk, it is necessary for the reflectivity to be at least as high as that of the currently commercialized  
40 compact disk, which is 70 percent or more at 780 nm. However, in a manner different from the compact disk, dedicated to reproduction, the write once type optical data recording medium is beset with a drawback that the reflectivity can be improved at the costs of the recording sensitivity. The reason is such that, if a high reflectivity is to be achieved at a certain wavelength, the rate of light absorption at such wavelength need to be low, however, the irreversible physical changes cannot be brought about effectively if the light  
45 absorptivity is lowered. In order to solve this problem, organic dyestuffs need to be sought in which an amount the absorbed light energy, if only small, may be converted effectively into a thermal energy to bring about the irreversible physical changes.

It is extremely difficult to find such dyes, among the above enumerated organic dyes, which exhibits satisfactory properties as the recording material, such as invulnerability to light degradation, high weather-  
50 ability and excellent solubility in general-purpose solvents.

On the other hand, with the cyanine dye, which is attracting attention as the recording material, since the laser wavelength falls on the skirts of the absorption region of the dyestuff material, the absorbance and hence the reflectivity tend to be changed significantly with only small changes in wavelength. Cyanine dye, for example, exhibits reflectivity at 780 nm which differs by about 10 % from that at 770 nm. Since the allowable wavelength range of a laser diode is about  $780 \pm 10$  nm, it is difficult to obtain the same

reflectivity for all of the laser diodes, such that signal intensity may differ drastically from one reproducing unit to another.

## 5 OBJECT AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the foregoing, it is an object of the present invention to provide an optical recording medium which is excellent in both recording and reproducing characteristics by the evolution of a recording layer which exhibits a high reflectivity at the wavelength of a semiconductor laser and which is subject to lesser  
10 fluctuations in the vicinity of such wavelength and may undergo physical changes with only a small amount of light energy.

As a result of our eager researches towards accomplishing the above object, the present inventors have found that the optical conditions of the utilizable substances can be alleviated by mixing two or more substances exhibiting different optical constants as the recording materials, and that recording and/or  
15 reproducing properties can be improved by selecting those substances exhibiting satisfactory recording and reproducing characteristic simultaneously.

On the basis of this finding, the present invention provides an optical recording medium having a recording layer and a metal reflective layer sequentially formed on a substrate, wherein said recording layer contains a substance which mainly absorbed a laser light and a substance  
20 which mainly is deteriorated and decomposed on heating.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 Fig. 1 is an enlarged cross-sectional view showing an example of an optical recording medium according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a chart showing the relation between the values of  $n$  and  $k$  of the recording layer and the reflectivity;

Fig. 3 is a chart showing the reflection spectrum of an embodiment of the optical recording medium  
30 to which the present invention is applied;

Fig. 4 shows an absorption spectrum of tetrahexylaminothalocyanine; and

Fig. 5 is an absorption spectrum of cyanine dye of the compound A in Table I.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

35 The optical recording medium according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 1, and includes a transparent base plate or substrate 1, on which a pre-groove 1a is formed if so desired, a recording layer 2 for absorbing the semiconductor laser light to effect photo-thermal conversion, and a metallic reflective layer 3 for increasing the reflectivity, these layers 2 and 3 being laminated in this order on the substrate 1.  
40 A protective layer 4, formed of a UV curable resin or thermosetting resin, may be provided optically on the reflective layer 3.

There is no limitation to the substrate materials as long as they are employed for the ordinary optical recording medium. As the substrate materials, plastics such as polycarbonate or acrylic resin, or glass, are preferred.

45 The metallic reflective layer 3 is formed on the recording layer 2 by depositing a metal layer exhibiting high reflectivity at 780 nm by a vacuum thin film forming technique. Metals such as Au, Cu, Al or Ag may be employed. The thickness of the metal reflective layer 3 is selected to be in the range of from 300 to 2000 Å. With the film thickness less than 300 Å, the effect in increasing the reflectivity of the optical recording medium falls short, whereas, with the film thickness excess of 2000 Å, the film forming operation  
50 becomes a time-consuming operation to detract from the productive efficiency. Moreover, it is highly likely that only an insufficient amount of the heat energy is stored in the recording layer 2.

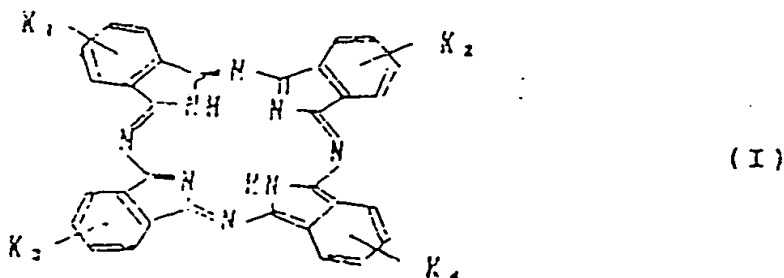
On the other hand, the recording layer 2 has the organic dye material as the recording material. As such dye material, a mixture of the two substances as later described is used for achieving high reflectivity and high recording density simultaneously.

55 The first of these substances, referred to as component 1, is a substance which mainly absorbs the laser light. As the component 1, those substance showing absorption at the laser wavelength and having a complex refractive index  $n^* = n + ki$ , where the value of  $n$ , which stands for a real part and is what is called the refractive index, is preferably 1.5 to 3.2,  $i$  stands for an imaginary part and the value of  $k$ , which is an

extinction coefficient, is 0.3 or more and preferably in the range of from 0.3 to 2. This component 1, which has its peak of absorption closer to the laser wavelength, is more preferred, since the value of  $k$  then fluctuates to a lesser extent in the laser wavelength range and the reflection spectrum becomes flatter. It is however sufficient that the absorption band is overlapped to some extent with the laser wavelength range. Since it is necessary for the component 1 to absorb the laser light effectively at the time of recording, the absorption is desirably not changed by light irradiation or by the concomitant temperature increase in the order of 300°C.

The substances satisfying these conditions may be enumerated by cyanine base dyes, metal complex base dyes, phthalocyanine dyes or naphthalocyanine dyes. Of these, phthalocyanine and naphthalocyanine dyes are preferred. Above all, in view of thermal resistance, sensitivity and solubility in general-purpose solvents, substituted aminophthalocyanines, such as hexylaminophthalocyanine, propylaminophthalocyanine, dodecylaminophthalocyanine or benzylaminophthalocyanine, are most preferred.

Substituted aminophthalocyanine employed as the component is the compound having the following formula (I):



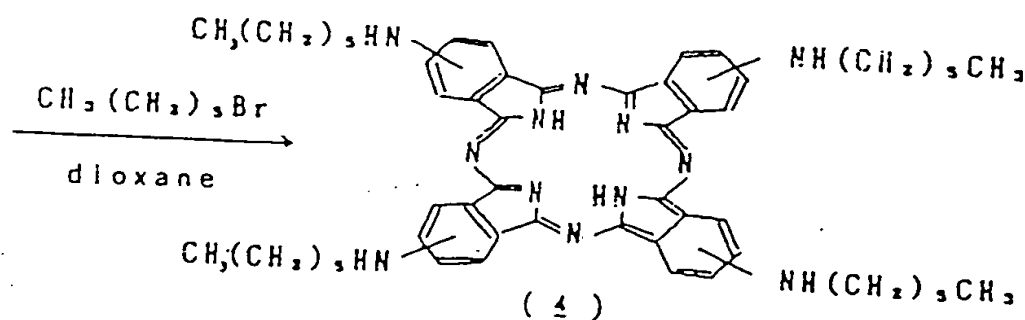
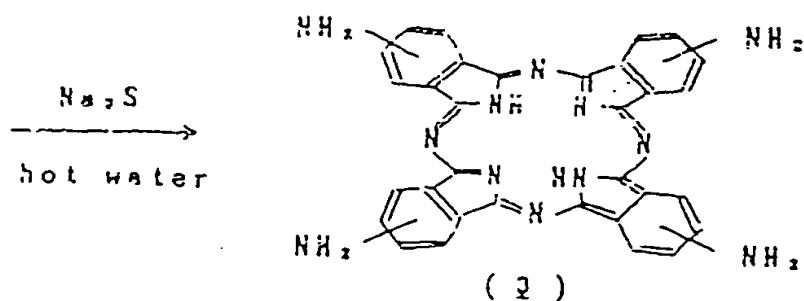
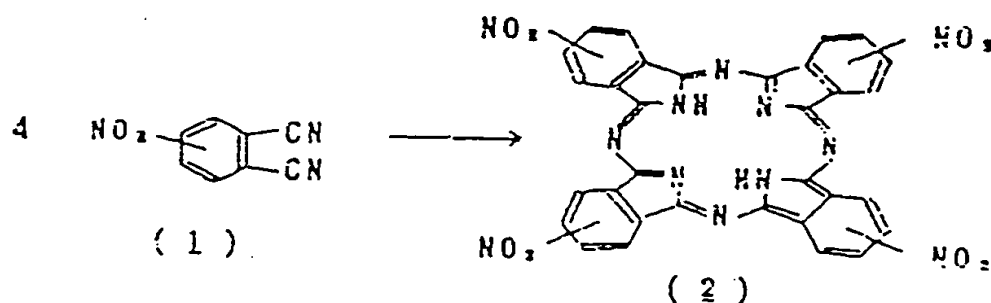
The compound represented by the formula (I) is what is called a free base type substituted aminophthalocyanine dye. It is noted that the above compound may be in the form of a metal complex with two hydrogen atoms on two nitrogen atoms disposed at the most central portion of the phthalocyanine skeleton being substituted by a metal atom. In the above formula,  $K_1$  to  $K_4$  stand for a hydrogen atom, an amino group, a substituted amino group or the like, with at least one of  $K_1$  to  $K_4$  being however a substituted amino group. If two or more of  $K_1$  of  $K_4$  are substituted amino groups, these substituted amino groups may be the same as or different from each other.

By the substituted amino group is meant the amino group having at least one of the two hydrogen atoms of the amino group substituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of straight-chained, side-chained or cyclic alkyl groups, hydroxyalkyl groups, benzyl groups and alkoxy-modified benzyl groups typified by a p-methoxybenzyl group. Although there is no specific limitation on these substituents, the substituents applicable to the optical recording medium of the present may include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, isoamyl, tert-amyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, n-nonyl, n-decyl, n-dodecyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and cycloheptyl groups. The above substituents may also include the above mentioned benzyl groups or derivatives thereof, hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl, hydroxybutyl, hydroxypentyl and hydroxyhexyl groups.

The above mentioned substituted aminophthalocyanine has an absorption band in the wavelength range of 780 nm of the semiconductor laser beam serving as the recording beam. This is the property which differs markedly from the conventional phthalocyanine dyes showing absorption only in the state of association and which allows mixing with the binder or other organic dyes.

On the other hand, the above mentioned substituted aminophthalocyanine has a thermal decomposition temperature of 370°C or higher and is melted at lower than 300°C. Thus there is no risk of thermal decomposition under the normal working conditions with the use of the semiconductor laser beam, so that the superior photo-thermal conversion characteristics are not lost.

As typical of the substituted aminophthalocyanine, tetrahexylaminophthalocyanine can be synthesized in accordance with the following reaction route:



First, nitrophthalodinitride (1) was acted on by an alkali metal alcoholate and thereby condensed to produce tetranitrophthalocyanine (2). If the compound (1) is acted on by a metal or a metal salt, instead of by the alkali metal alcoholate, metal complexes may be produced by a heating reaction.

The compound tetranitrophthalocyanine (2) was then reduced with sodium sulfide Na<sub>2</sub>S in hot water in the presence of calcium chloride to produce tetraaminophthalocyanine (3) at a high yield.

The compound tetraaminophthalocyanine (3) was then acted on by 1-bromo-n-hexane in the presence of both solid sodium hydroxide and tetra(n-butyl) ammonium to synthesize tetrahexylaminophthalocyanine (4). Fig. 4 shows an absorption spectrum of tetrahexylaminophthalocyanine (4), as measured in acetone. It is seen from this figure that this compound, while having a maximum absorption wavelength of 750 nm, exhibits a sufficient absorption at a wavelength of 780 nm which is the wavelength for a semiconductor laser. The complex refractive index of this compound in solid state was 1.996 - 0.468i(780 nm). These optical properties as the dye per se were not observed with the known phthalocyanine derivatives.

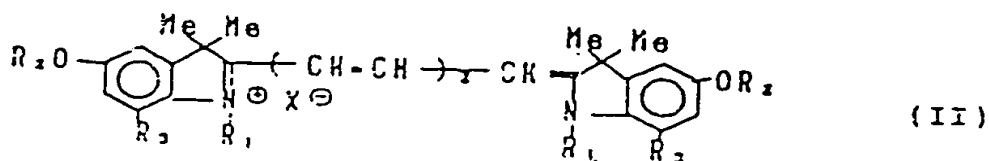
By using various alkyl halides in place of hexyl bromide, corresponding substituents may be introduced on the nitrogen atom of the amino group. The present inventors prepared tetrapropylaminophthalocyanine and tetradodecylaminophthalocyanine similarly with the use of 1-bromopropane and 1-bromo-n-dodecane as the alkyl halide. It was confirmed that these compounds, when used alone, were also able to absorb the semiconductor laser beam sufficiently. The complex index of refraction of the former compound at 780 nm was 2.245 - 0.649i, whereas that of the latter compound at the same wavelength was 1.844 - 0.363i.

The second substances, referred to as component 2, with  $k < 0.05$  and preferably  $k \leq 0.019$  and  $n =$

1.5 to 3.2, exhibit almost no absorption at the laser wavelength. This component 2 need to be deteriorated and decomposed at the time of rapid temperature rise due to laser irradiation to produce a gas to cause the recording layer to be deformed significantly. Thus the component 2 is preferably decomposed or gasified at 100 to 300 °C to emit a gas and preferably naturally superior in weatherability as is the recording material in general.

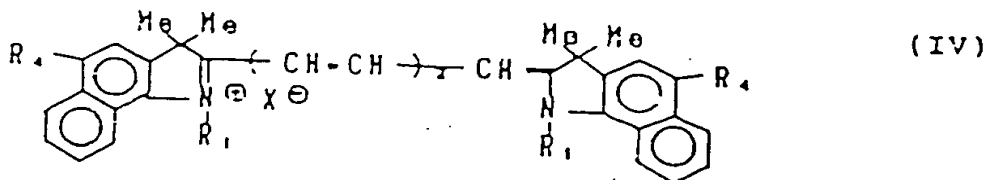
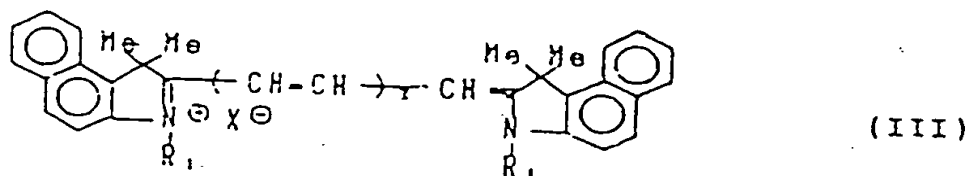
Among the cyanine dyes not exhibiting absorption at this laser wavelength are those in which heterocyclic rings, such as indoline, benzindoline, benzothiazoline and naphthothiazoline rings, are coupled by a C-5 pentamethine chain. The general formulae for these five kinds of the cyanine dyes are shown below.

The cyanine dye having the indoline ring is represented by the formula (II)



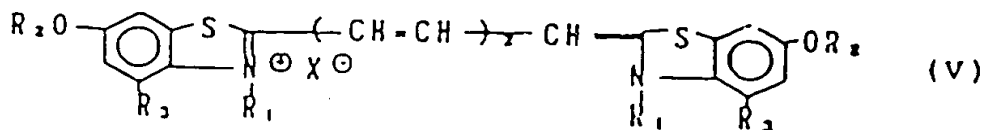
wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  each denote a  $C_1$  to  $C_{20}$  alkyl group,  $R_3$  denotes a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group.  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  may be the same or different.  $X_1$  denotes halogen ions such as  $I^-$ ,  $Br^-$  or  $Cl^-$ ,  $ClO_4^-$ , or an ion of substituted benzenesulfonic acid, and Me denotes a methyl group.

The cyanine dye having the benzindoline ring is represented by the formulae (III) and (IV)

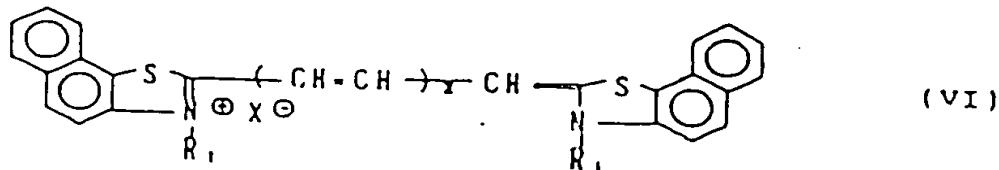


where  $R_4$  denotes a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group.

The cyanine dye having the benzothiazoline ring is represented by the formula (V)



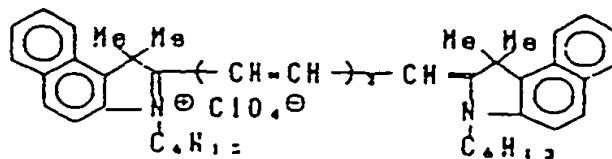
while the cyanine dye having the naphthothiazoline ring is represented by the formula (VI)



These cyanine dyes exhibit the absorption maximum at the wavelength range lower than 690 nm, when measured in a methanol solution.

Specific examples of these compounds are as follows.

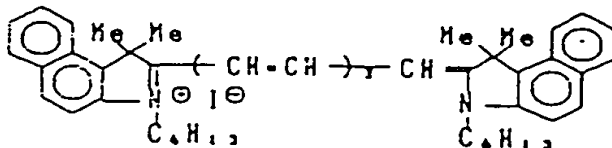
Compound A



( 〇 〇 )

6 8 0

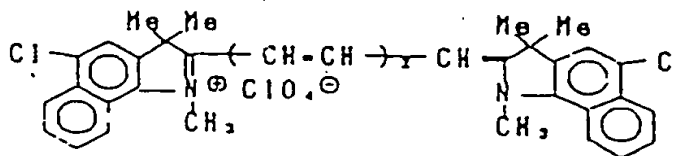
Compound B



(ကဏ္ဍ)

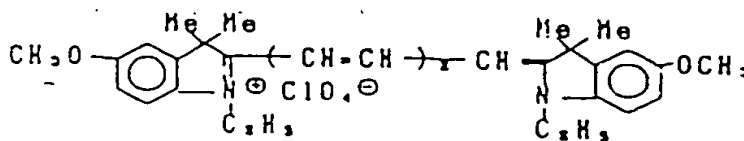
680

Compound C



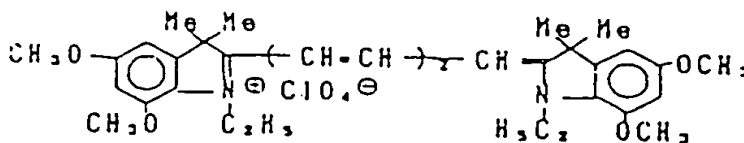
5 9 0

Compound D



6 6 6

Compound 2

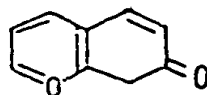


5 8 0

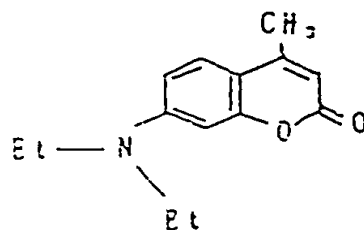
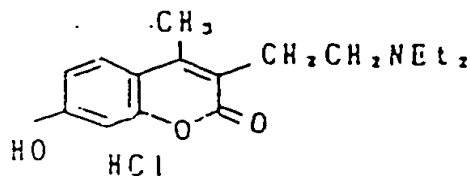
Fig. 5 shows absorption spectrum of the compound A in the methanol solution. It is seen from this figure that the compound A scarcely shows absorption at the laser wavelength.

The coumarine dyes have the following structures.

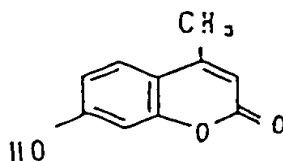
(1) coumarin



(2) 7-Diethylamino-4-methylcoumarin

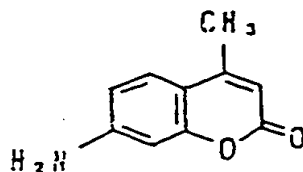
(3) 3- 2-(Diethylamino)ethyl -7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin  
hydrochloride

(4) 7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin

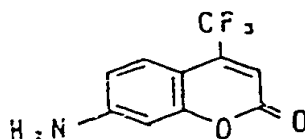




## (5) 7-amino-methylcoumarin



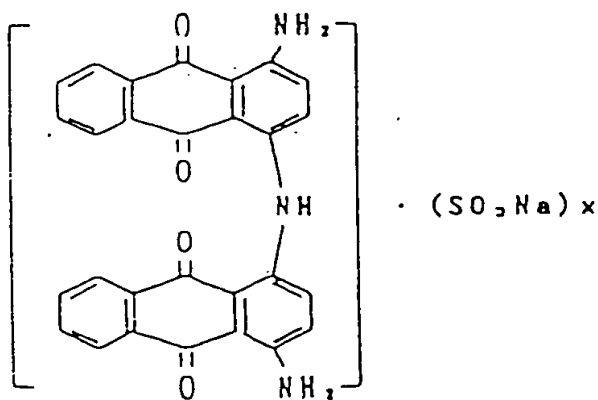
## (5) 7-amino-4-(trifluoromethyl)coumarin



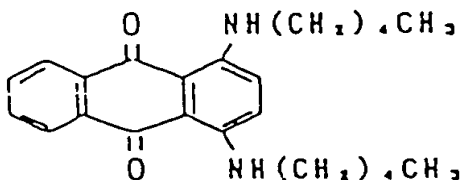
In addition to the above cyanine dyes and coumarine dyes, the following substances may be used as the components 2.

## i) alantoin base dyes

(1) Acid Black 48 (decomposition temperature, 275°C;  $\lambda$  max, 663 nm)

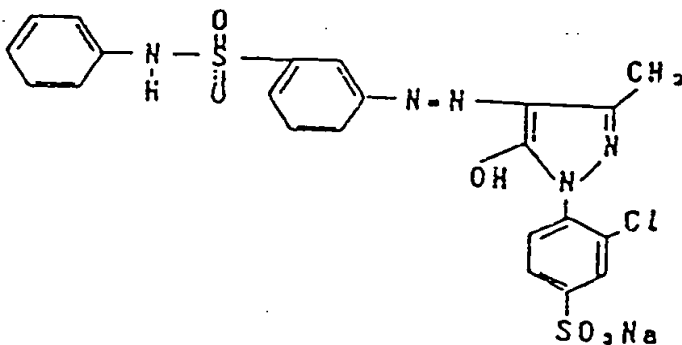


(2) Oil Blue N (decomposition temperature, 210°C)

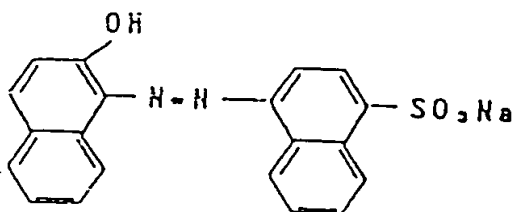


## ii) azo base dyes

(1) Acid Yellow 29 (decomposition temperature, 238°C ;  $\lambda$  max. 407 nm)

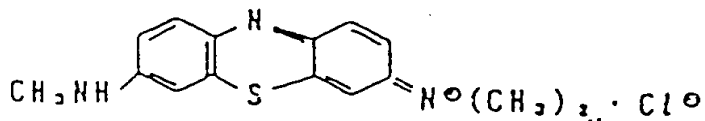


(2) Acid Red 89 (decomposition temperature, 280°C ;  $\lambda$  max. 505 nm)

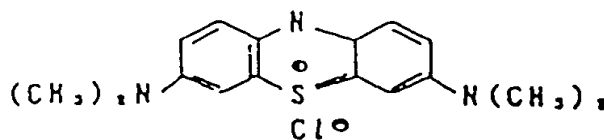


### iii) thiazine base dyes

(1) Azure B (decomposition temperature, 205°C)

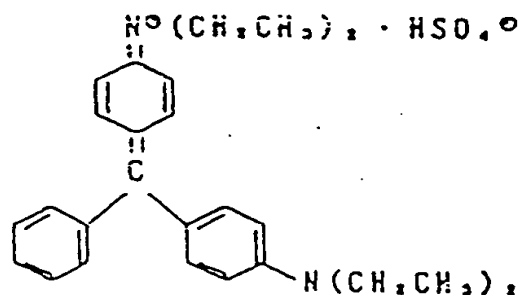


(2) Methylene Blue

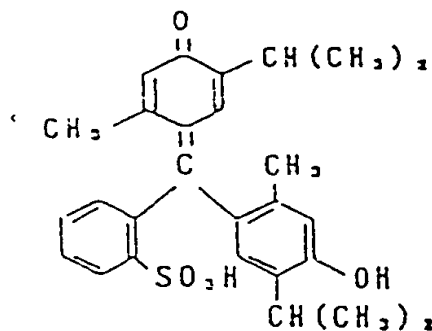


### iv) triphenylmethane base dyes

(1) Brilliant Green (decomposition temperature, 210° ;  $\lambda$  max. 625 nm)

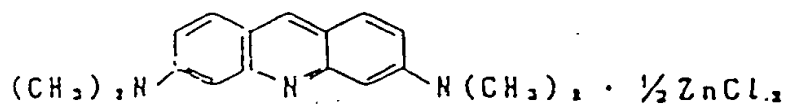


(2) Thymol Blue (decomposition temperature, 221 to 224°C;  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  594 nm)

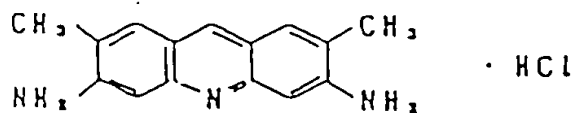


v) acridine base dyes

(1) Acridine Orange (decomposition temperature, 165°C;  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  488 nm)

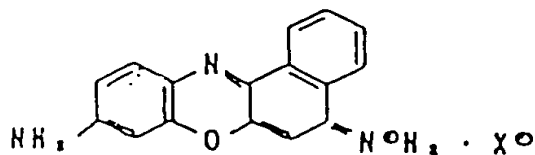


(2) Acridine Yellow ( $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  442 nm)



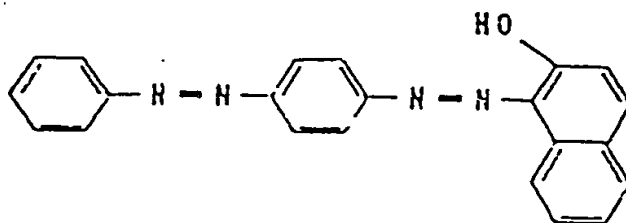
vi) oxazine base dyes

(1) Cresyl Violet (decomposition temperature, 140 to 143°C;  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  396 nm)

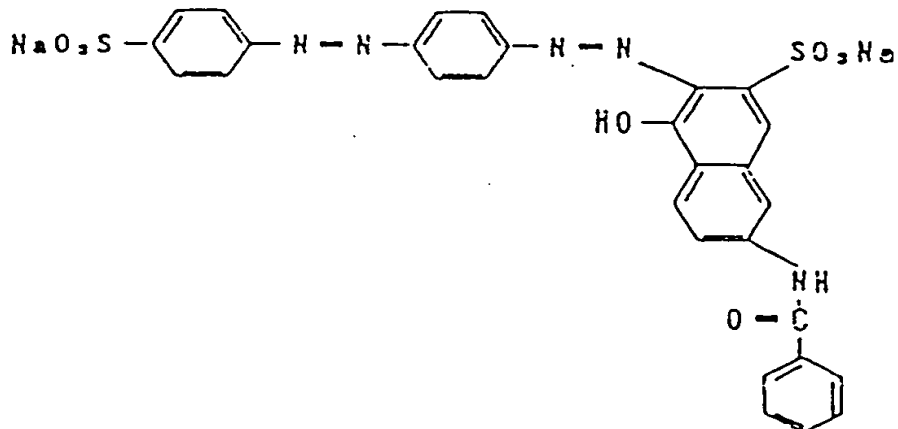


vii) bisazo base dyes

(1) Sudan III (decomposition temperature, 199°C :  $\lambda$  max. 507 nm)

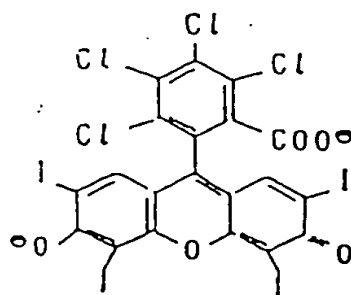


(2) Direct Red 21 (decomposition temperature, 240°C :  $\lambda$  max. 508 nm)

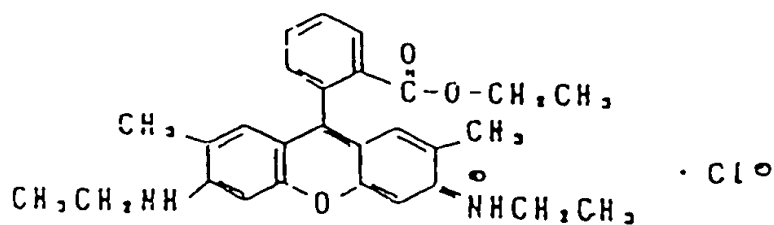


viii) xanthene base dyes

(1) Rose Bengal (decomposition temperature, 184°C :  $\lambda$  max. 559 nm)



(2) Rhodamine 6G (  $\lambda$  max. 524 nm)



The recording layer 2, containing the aforementioned components 1 and 2, is coated on the base plate

1 in the form of a solution in a suitable solvent. The thickness of the recording layer 2 is preferably selected such that the reflectivity of 70 percent or higher may be attained by interference. Thus it is selected to be  $\lambda/2n$  or in the vicinity of its integer multiples, wherein  $\lambda$  denotes the wavelength of the laser light employed for recording. The mixing ratio of the components 1 and 2 may differ with the kind of the selected substances and may be suitably selected by taking for example the reflectivity or the recording density into account. For example, it may be selected so that the values of  $n$  and  $k$  of the complex refractive index will be given by  $1.5 \leq n \leq 3.2$  and  $0 < k \leq 0.2$ , respectively. The organic solvents are suitably so selected that the components 1 and 2 is soluble therein and no injury is done to the base plate 1.

The above described optical recording medium may have the total thickness of 1.5 mm or less which is equal to that of the commercial compact disk. For an optical recording medium having a protective film formed on an organic dye layer, it was proposed heretofore to provide a gap between the organic dye layer and the protective film to prevent inhibition of pit formation by physical changes. However, this results in the total thickness of the recording medium increasing excessively to make it impossible to reproduce the recording medium with some of the currently commercialized reproducing apparatus for a compact disk or CD-ROM so that limitations are placed on interchangeability of the recording media by the reproducing apparatus. Conversely, according to the present invention, satisfactory recording and/or reproduction may be achieved with the arrangement of Fig. 1 on account of the excellent properties of the recording layer 2 resulting in the diminished thickness of the recording medium.

The optical recording medium of the present invention has its recording layer mainly formed by two kinds of materials, that is the components 1 and 2, with the component 1 mainly absorbing the laser light to effect photo-thermal conversion to bring about deterioration and decomposition of the component 2 effectively even with a lesser amount of the light energy to cause thermal decomposition with the gas evolved at this time. Thus it becomes possible to achieve a high recording sensitivity.

It will be noted that, by adjusting the mixing ratio of these two kinds of substances making up the recording layer, the complex index of refractivity within the laser wavelength range can be controlled rather freely, so that the reflectivity of 70 % or higher can be realized easily. On the other hand, the reflection spectrum within the laser wavelength can be flattened, so that, even when the laser diode is subject to certain fluctuations in the wavelength within the allowable range of + 10 percent, stable and high reflectivity may be achieved without the value of reflectivity being changed appreciably.

## EXAMPLES

The present invention will be hereinafter explained on the basis of results of practical experiments.

### Experiment 1

In the present experiment, the relation between the values of  $n$  and  $k$  and the reflectivity of the recording layer was first investigated.

The recording medium employed in the experiment, was so designed that the recording and/or reproduction was performed through the substrate, and was constructed of a transparent substrate on which a recording layer, a high reflective layer and a protective layer were stacked sequentially in this order.

If the transparent base plate was of polycarbonate, with the value of  $n$  equals 1.58, and the high reflective layer was an deposited gold film with the value of  $n^* = 0.15-4.5i$  and of a 60 nm thick, it was necessary for the complex refractive index of the recording layer to be within a hatched area to the left of a curve A in Fig. 2 to obtain reflectivity of not less than 70 %.

This range is changed slightly with the material of the base plate and the film material or thickness, such that, the lower the index of refraction of the transparent substrate, the higher the reflective index of the high reflective layer and the thicker the thickness of the high reflective layer, the wider tends to be the above range.

By way of an example, if the refractive index of the transparent substrate is 1.33, which value is thought to be lowest with the transparent solid substance, and the evaporated silver film having a thickness of 100 nm or more is used as the high reflective layer, the reflectivity of the recording layer was not less than 70 percent, in order for the complex refractive index to be within the hatched area to the left of the curve B in Fig. 2. (It is noted that the evaporated silver film has the highest reflectivity).

Experiment 2

The media produced were disk-shaped media of 12 cm in diameter associated with a laser diode having a wavelength of 780 nm.

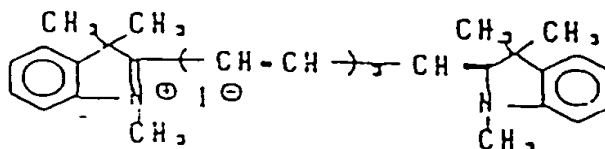
- 5 The recording layer was formed by coating a mixed solution of the composition shown in Table 1 on a polycarbonate substrate by a spin coating method. On the recording layer was then deposited gold to a film thickness of 50 to 100 nm by a vacuum evaporator.

Table 1

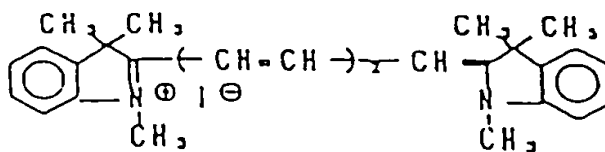
	Sample 1	Sample 2	sample 3
n* of Component 1	cyanine dye A	Phthalocyanine A	chanine dye A
	2.7 - 1.8i	2.0 - 0.47i	2.7 - 1.8i
n* of Component 2	cyanine dye B	Cyanine dye B	cyanine dye C
	2.44 - 0.01i	2.44 - 0.01i	2.34 - 0.002i
mixing ratio by weight (A : B)	1 : 50	1 : 10	1 : 40
n* of recording layer	2.45 - 0.06i	2.4 - 0.05i	2.35 - 0.08i

The following are the structural formula of the dyes shown in the above Table.

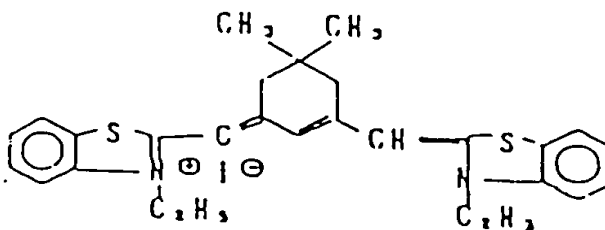
- 25 Cyanine Dye A: NK 125, produced by Japanese Research Institute for Photosensitizing Dyes Co. Ltd.



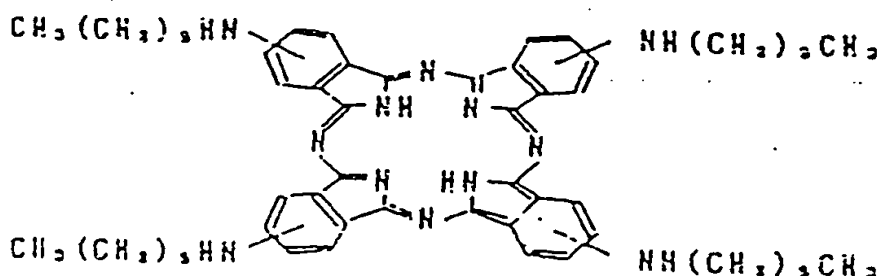
- 35 Cyanine dye B: NK 529, produced by Japanese Research Institute for Photosensitizing Dyes Co. Ltd.



- 45 Cyanine Dye C: NK 1836, produced by Japanese Research Institute for Photosensitizing dyes Co., Ltd.



55 Phthalocyanine A: hexylaminophthalocyanine



Sample disks for Examples 1 to 3 were produced, using the samples 1 to 3 shown in Table 1 as the composition. The film thicknesses of the recording layer and the reflective layer of the produced sample disks are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
recording layer	1400 Å	1400 Å	1400 Å
reflecting layer	600 Å	430 Å	600 Å

The reflection spectrum of the sample disk of the Example 1 is shown in Fig. 3.

It is seen from Fig. 3 that the reflectivity reaches 70 percent or higher within the wavelength range of 770 to 790 nm, with the fluctuations in the reflectivity being not more than 5 percent. The similar tendency was noticed with other sample disks (Examples 2 and 3).

The recording properties of the sample disks were investigated. The recording properties were evaluated in terms of the measured value of the C/N ratio of an output signal of a 500 kHz sine signal which was recorded by a near infrared semiconductor laser light of a wavelength of 780 nm and at a laser power of 10.5 mW at a linear velocity 1.2 m/sec and read out by a laser light. The results are shown in Table 3, in which are also shown the results of checking into film uniformities of the recording layers of the respective sample disk.

Table 3

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
recording properties	45 dB	47 dB	50 dB
film uniformity	good	good	good

It may be seen that good recording properties may be achieved with each of the sample disks.

It may also be seen that, while the C/N ratio remained substantially unchanged under the aforementioned condition of the laser power of 10.5 mW in the examples 1 and 2, the C/N ratio was improved from 30 dB for Example 1 to 54 dB for Example 2, for the lower laser power of, for example, 8 mW, thus demonstrating that the condition of Example 2 is preferred to that of Example 1.

It may be seen from above that, in accordance with the present invention, the absorbed light energy, if small, may be effectively converted into thermal energy by the component 1 in the recording layer, that is the substance mainly absorbing the laser, so that the component 2, that is the substance which is mainly deteriorated and decomposed by heating, is gasified to cause the base plate or the metal reflective layer to be deformed to bring about a sufficient differential reflectivity between the exposed and the unexposed portions of the recording medium. Moreover, since the reflectivity of the recording layer is maintained at a sufficiently high value the recording density and the reproduction sensitivity may be improved simultaneously so that a write once type optical recording medium may be realized which has high reliability and which may be employed advantageously for high speed and high density recording.

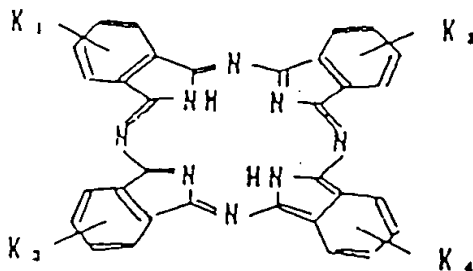
Inasmuch as satisfactory recording and/or reproducing properties may be obtained by directly deposit-

ing the metallic reflective layer on the recording layer, the thickness of the optical data recording medium may be rendered equal to that of the currently available compact disk so that the optical recording medium may be reproduced by a reproducing apparatus for compact disks.

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## Claims

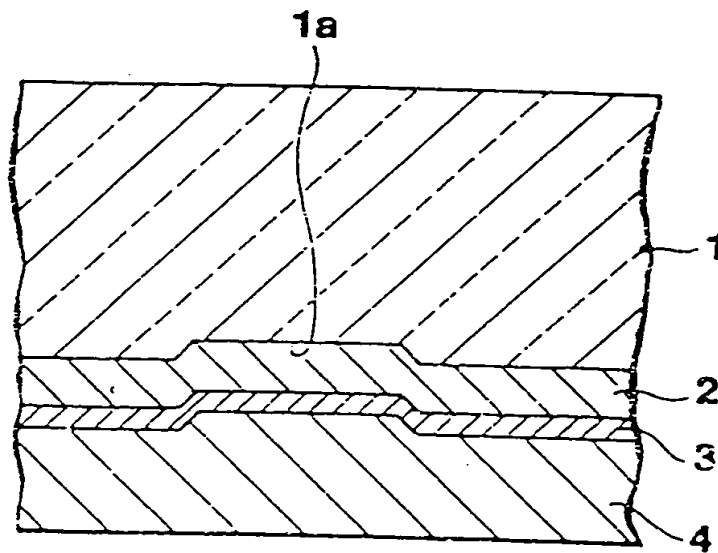
1. An optical recording medium comprising a transparent substrate (1), an optical recording layer (2) formed on said transparent substrate, a reflective layer (3) formed on said optical recording layer (2), said optical recording layer (2) containing a first compound having absorption for a recording laser light having a predetermined wavelength, and a second compound having substantially no absorption for a laser light having said predetermined wavelength and decomposable upon heat generation by said laser light in said optical recording layer.
2. An optical recording medium according to claim 1, said optical recording layer has a complex refractive index of  $n^* = n + ik$ , wherein  $1.5 \leq n \leq 3.2$ , and  $0 \leq k \leq 0.2$ .
3. An optical recording medium according to claim 1, said first compound has a complex refractive index of  $n^* = n + ik$ , wherein  $1.5 \leq n \leq 3.2$ , and  $0.3 \leq k$ .
4. An optical recording medium according to claim 1, said second compound has a complex refractive index of  $n^* = n + ik$ , wherein  $1.5 \leq n \leq 3.2$ , and  $k \leq 0.05$ .
5. An optical recording medium according to claim 3, said first compound has a complex refractive index of  $n^* = n + ik$ , wherein  $1.5 \leq n \leq 3.2$ , and  $0.3 \leq k \leq 2.0$ .
6. An optical recording medium according to claim 4, said second compound has a complex refractive index of  $n^* = n + ik$ , wherein  $1.5 \leq n \leq 3.2$ , and  $k \leq 0.019$ .
7. An optical recording medium according to claim 1, said optical recording layer has a thickness about said predetermined wavelength divided by  $2n$ , wherein  $n$  is an integer.
8. An optical recording medium according to claim 1, said reflective layer has a thickness between 300 and 2000 Å.
9. An optical recording medium according to claim 1, said first compound is selected from the group of cyanine base dyes, metal complex base dyes, phthalocyanine dyes and naphthalocyanine dyes.
10. An optical recording medium according to claim 9, said first compound is substituted aminophthalocyanines, represented by the following formula.



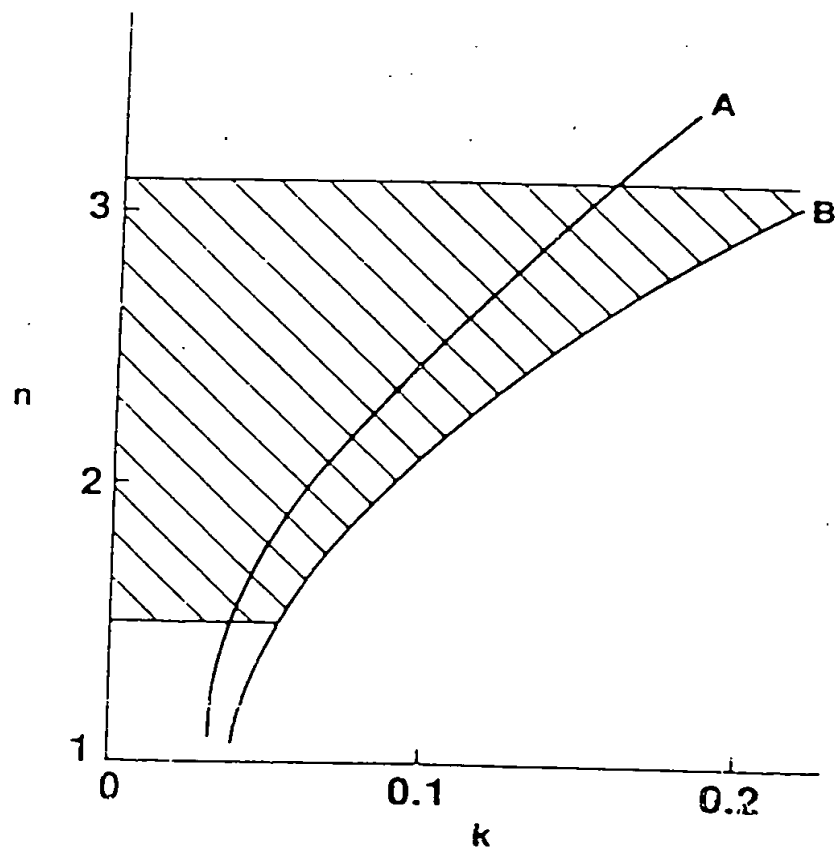
(In the above formula,  $K_1$  to  $K_4$  stand for a hydrogen atom, an amino group, a substituted amino group or the like, with at least one of  $K_1$  to  $K_4$  being however a substituted amino group. If two or more of  $K_1$  to  $K_4$  are substituted amino groups, these substituted amino groups may be the same as or different from each other.)

11. An optical recording medium according to claim 1, said second compound is selected from the group of cyanine dyes, coumarin dyes, alantoin base dyes, azo base dyes, triphenylmethane base dyes, acridine base dyes, oxazine base dyes, bisazo base dyes and xanthene base dyes.

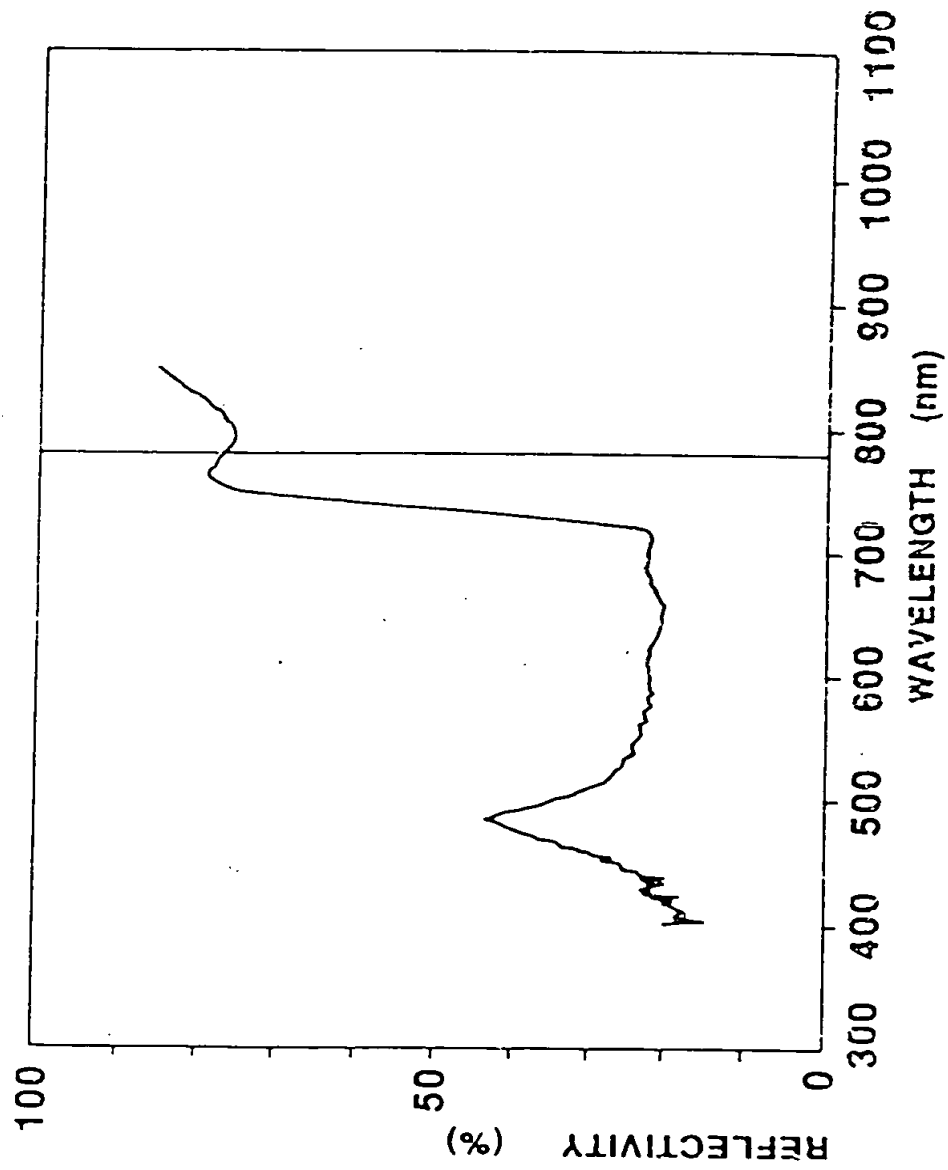




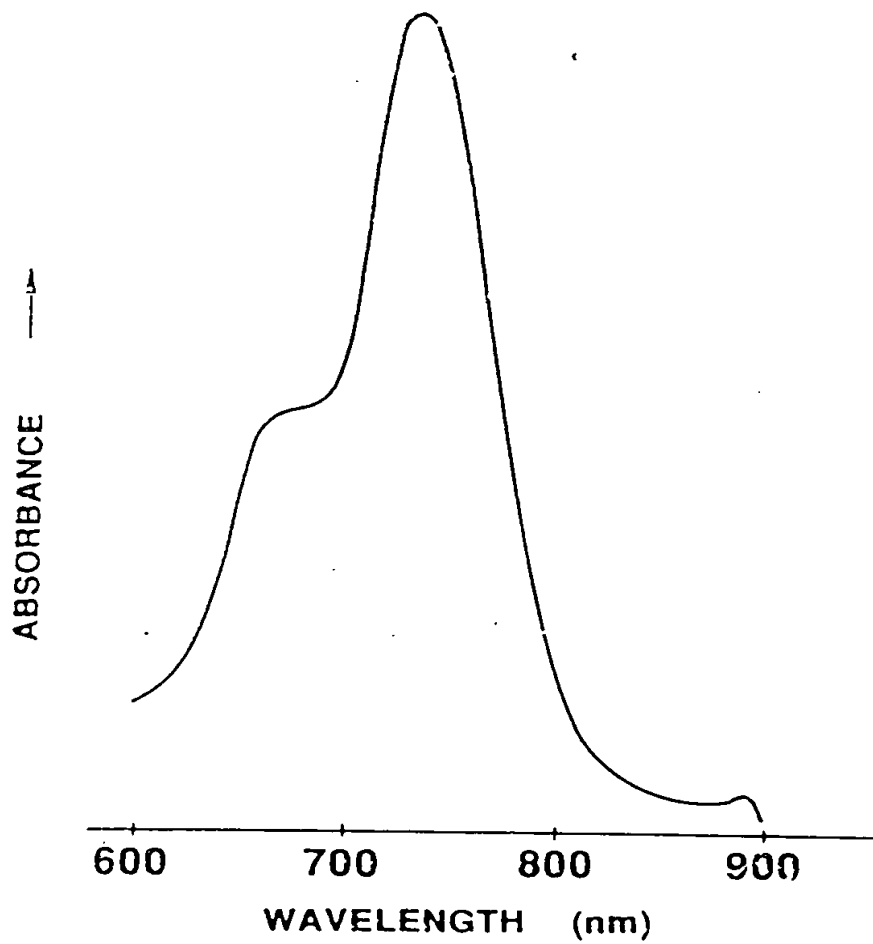
**FIG. 1**



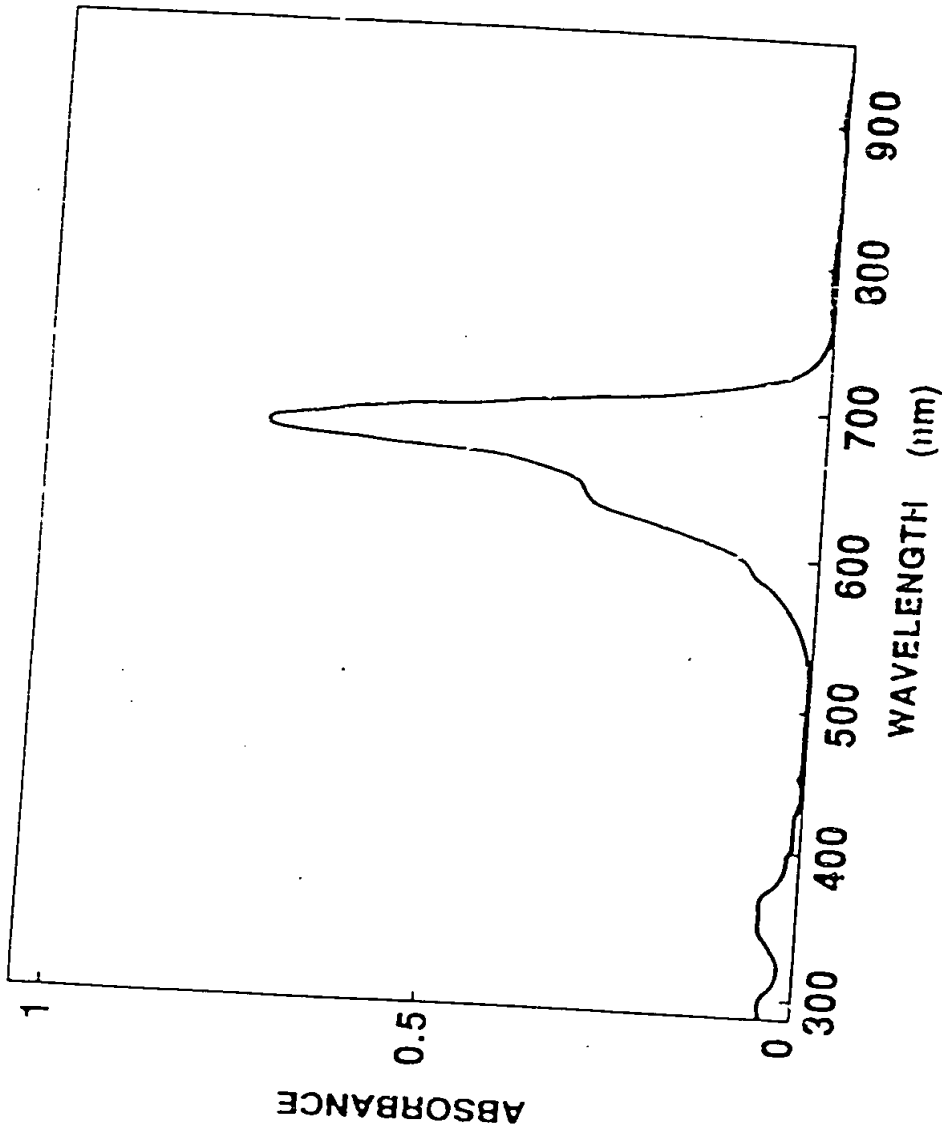
**FIG. 2**



**FIG. 3**



**FIG. 4**



**FIG. 5**